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From the American Agriculturist.

DEVON CATTLE.

Concluded.

Third, as milking cows.—On this very important item of excellence, I regret exceedingly that my information is so meager. The thorough-bred Devons in America are comparatively so few, and so little pains have been taken to test their milking qualities, that I have been unable to gain little exact intelligence on the subject—what I have, however, is submitted.

Mr. Thompson's imported cow "Suckey," (or Flora,) of Baltimore, gave 22 quarts, beer measure, (about 25 quarts wine measure,) of milk per day, in the months of June and July, 1831, on grass only. This milk was of the richest quality, and produced superior yellow butter.

Mr. E. P. Beek of Sheldon, before mentioned, exhibited at the late State cattle-show, at Rochester, two fine thorough-bred Devon cows in milk. They, with another not exhibited, 4 months calving, on quite ordinary pasture, in a dry time, a few days driving to the show, yielded as follows:

No. 1. 18 quarts per day, beer measure;
No. 2. 20 ditto ditto;
No. 3. 22 ditto ditto; equal to about 69 quarts wine-measure. This milk was all of rich quality, and made excellent butter.

George Patterson, Esq., of Maryland, an observing and scientific breeder, who owns decidedly the largest and finest herd of pure Devons in America, some 60 or 70 in number, remarked to me that his cows were better milkers, and yielded more butter on the average, than any others he ever kept. His stock is descended from some of the best animals of Mr. Bloomfield, in England, the principal breeder of the superior herd of the Earl of Leicester, on the Holkham estate. Mr. B. once publicly challenged all England to milk 20 cows of any breed against his herd. The challenge was not accepted. This is no proof, however, that his cows could not be beaten, which they undoubtedly could, as the Short-Horns are acknowledged, out-and-out the best milkers in England.

Count De Goursey states, that Mr. Bloomfield's cows averaged each 4 pounds of butter per week, the year round, which is equal to 208 pounds a year; a large yield. The Count also mentions, that another tenant of the Earl of Leicester prefers Devon to Ayrshire cows. They yielded him more milk and butter. I merely state this last fact as written, meaning no disparagement to the Ayrshires, believing them valuable milkers.

Added to this, the Devon cow has in England long held a distinguished place as a dairy animal of high order, by the best farmers, and maintains a rank of many localities, second to none others whatever.

In conclusion, I give you a letter of William Garbutt, a man of facts, and of close observation, who obtained his fine Devon cattle many years since from the herd of the late Hon. Rufus King, of Long Island, sent him direct, by the late Earl of Leicester, then Mr. Coke.

Wheatland, Nov. 6, 1843.

L. F. ALLEN, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I fear that I can not give you the information wished for, so particularly as you desire, in relation to the Devon cattle. Owing to the hardness and dryness of my home-farm, I found it very inconvenient to raise stock to any amount, and in 1835 I

purchased and stocked the Seldon farm; since then I have paid very little attention to neat stock. I have, by experience, become sufficiently satisfied relative to the value of the Devons for agricultural purposes, as adapted to this section, say western New York; but have not been exact, as to give in quarts and pounds the results of their milk and butter products.

I can repeat what I have frequently stated, and know to be true, that the Devons, as a breed of neat-cattle, on the whole, are not excelled by any, for labor, beef, or dairy, in quantity or quality, in proportion to the food they consume.

They cross well with our native cattle; better than any other of the imported animals, and wherever the cross has been tried has almost invariably produced good stock. I have been in possession of them nearly twenty years, and have raised many valuable animals, and with but very few exceptions, it is rare to find a poor animal of the breed, that has had any chance at keeping. I always fed uniformly well, but never extravagantly, in order to produce a great size. One cow sucked two calves; the calves were then fed with roots or mill-feed, and straw, until spring, so as not to lose flesh, but not to improve in condition. Straw and roots have generally been my winter forage, and clover their summer pasture.

The oxen are sufficiently large for labor, and will weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., grass fed. They are very active, docile, and easily made tractable; are remarkably good travellers, hardy, and easily kept. The cows will weigh from 600 to 800 pounds, grass fed, and give a fair quantity of very rich milk. Their beef is excellent, being very fine, and well mixed with fat and lean, surpassing any other breed in that respect. They fatten quick, and always prove well when slaughtered.

The bulls, generally, are smaller than the oxen, and inferior in beauty, but the proof of a good sire is the value of his stock; and there are no other cattle which will so generally give the color, sprightliness, and general features of the breed to their offspring like the Devon bulls.

Mr. J. A. Frost of Rochester, who perhaps has bought and slaughtered for the past 20 years, more cattle than any other man in western New York, gives it as his opinion, that the Devons are the most valuable cattle in this country for beef. I am glad to learn that you have resolved to let the public know their true value; but you must be careful not to over-rate them, or it will produce a reaction. When we state facts relative to any particular variety of stock, we should mention the poor, and the middling, as well as the good ones, for extraordinary animals are rare in all breeds. One very valuable trait in the Devons is this general uniformity. There is one striking fact which is well known in this section; that wherever there are any Devons to be found, the eastern buyers are certain to pick them up as soon as the owners will part with them.

Yours most sincerely,

WILLIAM GARBUTT.

From all this evidence, it will be seen that the Devons are distinguished as a highly valuable race of cattle; that on light and medium soils, where laboring oxen are required, and an active, hardy, and deep-colored animal is preferred, they are superior to any other breed known. Let me be distinctly understood. I pretend not to place them in competition with the noble and unrivalled Short-Horns, as best adapted to the richer soils, and more luxuriant pastures of the United States; but aside from, and even there too, they are every way a most desirable and beautiful class of animals. I have seen the Devon crossed with various other breeds; but the most beautiful and luxuriant admixture is that with the Short-Horn. This is the only alliance of the latter, with another breed, where

the exaltation of the one did not seem a degradation of the other. The cross is remarkably rich, blending the fine points of both in perfect harmony. In a visit made a year or two since to John A. King, Esq., of Jamaica, Long Island, who inherited the Devons left by his father, the late Hon. Rufus King, I saw a beautiful white cow, with all the characteristics in shape, and proof, even to the clear upturned horn of the Devon, whose sire was a Short-Horn bull. Her dam was one of Mr. K's Devon cows. He stated to me that of all cows which he ever kept, none in their good qualities, ever equalled the Devons, and their descendants from a Short-Horn cross.

Lemuel Hurlburt, Esq. of Winchester, Ct., who has kept the Devons since 1821, which he obtained of the late Mr. Patterson of Baltimore, asserts that the crosses of his bulls with the native cows of his neighborhood, have added greatly to their value; and his long experience has satisfied him of their great excellence.

With my own knowledge, not more than half a dozen importations of Devons have been made into the United States by different individuals. In 1817, Messrs. Patterson & Caton of Baltimore, received several choice cows, and bulls, from Mr. Coke's herd. Shortly after that time, Mr. Coke also sent to Mr. King of Long Island, a bull and several cows.

In 1825, Mr. Henry Thompson, a merchant of Baltimore, imported a bull and two cows, very choice animals, bred by Mr. Childs of Bewdley, in Devonshire. Some of the descendants of this stock were afterwards owned and bred by George Patterson, Esq.

In 1839, Mr. Francis Reich of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., imported two Devon heifers from England, which are now in that neighborhood. In the same year, a Mr. Vernon imported into Genesee county, in this state, a bull and two heifers, bred by Messrs. Day of North Molton, Devonshire. The heifers, unfortunately, both died about a year after their arrival, with the foot-ail, and their only descendant is a heifer, now two years old, which, together with the bull, are owned in that county.

Other importations may have been made, but they are beyond my knowledge; and although this valuable stock is well known and highly appreciated in their native country, where choice animals for breed are now sold at prices ranging from 30 to 100 guineas, (\$150 to \$500,) the Americans have been slow to estimate their worth. So high a character have the Devons achieved in England, that at the great shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, they are allowed a distinct class by themselves, where they take rank side-by-side with the other favorite and most celebrated breeds. What higher merit can be awarded them? Costly likenesses of many prize Devons have been taken by the first cattle-painters, which are inserted with great truth and spirit on steel plates, in the London Farmers' Magazine. The liberal and enterprising breeders of our country have usually preferred the more imposing Short-Horns, which have almost entirely engrossed their attention, to the exclusion of all others. With myself, although for many years a breeder, and an unwavering advocate of the Short-Horn, of which I have a considerable herd, yet I have long been an admirer, and by a close observation for many years past am convinced of the positive value of the Devons in extensive sections and localities of the United States, and particularly in the light pasturage regions of the South. I have acquired a promising embryo-herd from the best materials in the country, and am determined to disseminate, so far as lies in my power, this valuable race into those sections, where the Short-horns, for any reason, are not preferred. Of the merits and true character of these animals, but a small portion of our cattle breeders are aware; only now and then an individual really knowing what a true Devon is.

They are, however, rapidly growing in public favor, and probably but few years will elapse before they will become widely distributed over the land. L. F. ALLEN.

Black Rock, Erie Co., N. Y.

From the New England Farmer.

ON THE RIGHT USE OF MANURES.

Mr. Editor—After all the conflicting opinions about the depth to which manures should be buried, if covered at all; and after all the conflicting opinions about the time when manures should be buried, permit me to say that, according to my experience, the depth to which manures are covered, and the degree of rottenness which manures should attain before they are used, should be varied according to a number of different circumstances, as—

1st, The difference in the component parts of the manures.

2d, The difference in the kinds of soil and subsoil to which they are applied.

3d, The difference in the kinds of crops which it is designed should be benefited by the manure: and

4th, The difference in the time when it is designed that the manure should give forth its powers for the benefit of the crop.

1st. There is a very considerable difference in the component parts of manure. Some are volatile, some are fixed. All volatile manures should either be composted, or else, if it is practicable, they should be covered as soon as they are spread, in order to prevent them from evaporating and flying into the atmosphere when used. But if the volatile parts of the manure are composted with peat, or other substances which are retentive of moisture; or, if, according to the views of Liebig, the volatile parts are fixed by strong acids, or by the sulphate of lime, they will not then require so deep a covering as if they were not thus composted or deprived of their volatility. Composted manures do not require to be plowed in as deep as those which are not composted. And where farmers cultivate damp soils and compost their stable and barn-yard manures with peat or swamp mud, we are assured that they sometimes succeed pretty well in the cultivation of grass, corn, wheat and rye, by leaving the composted manures on or near the surface of the soil.

Again: manures which are not volatile, but which are disposed to sink in the soil, such as lime, ashes, marl, clay, sand, &c., should be left on or near the surface of the ground. And those manures which naturally collect moisture, may be left nearer the surface than others.

2d. Manures should be differently applied on different kinds of soil and subsoil. Long manures plowed into a stiff soil, tend to loosen it, so as to admit more air and make it lighter. Manures should be covered deeper on a dry gravelly soil than they should on a damp one. On a soil which is decidedly wet, the soluble and volatile parts of the manure would be likely to mix with the water, and to go off with it; while on a very dry and gravelly soil there would be more danger of losing the volatile parts of the manure by rapid evaporation, unless the volatile parts of the manure were fixed, or carefully covered. Volatile manures should be composted with peat or swamp mud before being applied to dry gravelly soils.

3d. Manures require to be buried deep or otherwise, according to the shape of the roots of the plants which it is designed should be benefited by them. For those plants which send down long tap roots, the manure should be mixed with the soil, not only on the surface, but to a considerable depth below it. A number of years ago, I took an exhausted spot of ground with a good, healthy, but exhausted subsoil, and after plowing it deep, I gave it a good dressing of compost, which was left near the surface, and then I planted it with carrots. They came up and grew, and promised to make a very fine crop: the upper ends of the roots were large, but when taken from the ground, the roots proved to be very much shorter than the same kind of carrots usually were, when they grew in places where the soil was more deeply manured. But where crops are to be cultivated which send out their roots horizontally, as rye, wheat, corn, &c., and do not send them deep, the manure will produce more speedy effects, if it lies on or near the surface.

On a spot which I designed for corn, near my dwelling, I plowed in a liberal dressing of fish offal, and lest they should smell bad, I plowed them in, with deep furrows; then manured the ground with barn-yard and stable manure, and planted corn, and my crop was only about the rate of 40 bushels of corn to the acre, which was not more than I should have expected without the fish. The fish

offal was too low to be fed upon much by the roots of the corn. The next year, however, I plowed the same spot over again, with other deep furrows; this brought the remains of the fish again near the surface, and where I then planted corn, it yielded a luxuriant crop. In some places the corn yielded as much as 15 ears to the hill.

4th. Long manures which are covered in the soil, decompose, and frequently give out their strength to promote the growth of corn just at the time when the corn is making seed, and needs it most. In this case a little well rotted manure in the hill, to give the corn an early start, proves beneficial. But long and coarse manures do not suit parsnips, beets and carrots, and according to my experience, where parsnips, beets and carrots are planted among coarse manures, instead of their growing smooth and handsome, their roots almost invariably grow prongy, and the crop is never large. Beets, carrots and parsnips require manure which is well rotted, and ready to give immediate nourishment to these crops.

Where volatile manures are used with a view of materially benefiting crops which are to grow a number of years after the manures are applied, the manures should be worked in deep. A garden which has been well manured and well dug, so as to work the manure in deep, retains a portion of its fertility for a number of years after the application of manure is suspended; while a soil manured with volatile manures, which are left on the surface, is soon exhausted.

A number of years ago, I buried a dead cat in a mowing field, to the depth of perhaps 12 to 18 inches. The first year, no increased fertility was observed about the spot, but for several years afterwards, the grass grew with increased luxuriance over the grave of the cat.

This encouraged me to make another experiment. I therefore took an exhausted piece of land, which had lain in corn hills and sweet ferns, and without manure, for very many years. Into this we then plowed with fish, with good deep furrows, at the rate of 25,000 to 30,000 to the acre, and then planted potatoes. The next year, we sowed it to oats and grass, and then mowed the ground for six successive seasons next following. During all these eight years the crops were improved, and during the first seven years they were very considerably improved by this one manuring. And these eight crops, after deducting all expenses for rent and cultivation, (except the expenses of removing the stones from the ground,) gave a net profit at the rate of about \$100 per acre. This net gain was in consequence of applying the manure in such a manner as to need but a small proportional expense for the after cultivation. For, in this course, there was no expense for the cultivation after the second crop. In the six years which we mowed the grass, there was no expense but the expense of harvesting. And to have ground so much like the garden of Eden as to bring forth rich crops spontaneously for even the limited period of six successive years, without any other expense but harvesting, is not only a great advantage, but to us it was very pleasing. Had all this manure been left on the surface of the ground, we think it would have destroyed the first crops in the course, and we think the manure would have then evaporated so as not to have materially benefited the last of these crops. But to a tenant, who had a lease for but one year, it would probably have been more advantageous to have left the manure nearer the surface, and to have spread it out more extensively; yet even then we think he could not have realized any thing like the same amount of net profit by its use.

Now then it appears to me Mr. Editor, that so long as the questions about long manure and short manure—the degree of rottenness which manures should attain before they are plowed in—and the depth to which they should be covered—so long as these questions are stated in general terms, without reference to the different kinds of manures which are used—without reference to the different kinds of crops to be cultivated—and without reference to the differences of situation, circumstances, and soil on which they are grown—the debates on these subjects, (which have been going on ever since I first became an agricultural reader,) may be uselessly continued, and a large amount of ink may yet be shed in the controversy, without coming at all nearer to a settlement of these mooted questions than at the commencement;—for, unless my experience is fallacious, the degree of rottenness which manures should acquire before being used—and the depth to which manures are plowed in, may be varied, and ought to be varied, according to the various kinds of manure which are used, the various situations and kinds of

soil to which they are applied, the various kinds of crops intended to be benefited by the manures, the length of time before the manures are required to give forth their whole strength, and the various circumstances of the cultivators.

I remain, Mr. Editor, very respectfully yours,
And the public's very humble serv't,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, Ct., March 15, 1844.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—When our correspondent says that his eight crops (on the piece of exhausted land manured with fish,) six of which crops were grass, yielded him a net profit of about \$100 per acre, does he state what he intended to? The amount named as net profit per acre, (considering that six of the crops were grass alone,) seems to us an over-estimate—unless in our correspondent's vicinity, hay has a higher value or yields much more abundantly than with us. We think he must have erred (unintentionally) in the statement of the profit. Or do we misapprehend him?—does he mean that \$100 was the total, not the yearly profit?

From the Maine Cultivator.

SEA WEED AS A MANURE.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to call the attention of those farmers whose favorable situation, near the sea board, is such as to enable them to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by nature and their fortunate location, to the important subject of SEA DRESSING. This is a valuable manure for almost every description of soil from the light and adust sand, to the heavy and tenacious clay, and no one who has experienced the beneficial results attending its application, will doubt its superior value—especially when applied as a manure for grass. The most proper season for removing and spreading is immediately after haying, or if it cannot be conveniently attended to at that time, it may be deferred until after harvest. One thing is necessary to be observed—viz: it should never be ploughed in until some days after being spread—exposure to the action of the atmosphere for a few days being necessary in order that its alkaline properties may precipitate. It is an excellent plan to mix this weed with loam, forming it into a sort of compost—consisting of one part sea weed to six equivalents of mould. The mass should be frequently turned, and if convenient, ashes, lime and gypsum may be added in small quantities, but it should never be suffered to decay in a heap by itself, as in this case the small amount of fibrous or ligneous matter contained in the mass, causes it to decompose almost "to nothing,"—only a slight residuum being left, and this of a very weak and unproductive nature, and never perhaps, worth the trouble of applying to the soil.

Muscle Shells, and the rich viscid mud abounding along our coasts, and the deep bays and creeks which so numerous and deeply indent the lands bordering upon the sea, is another very important article, and when spread upon soils of almost every variety, is known to produce the best results.—This article is composed principally of the remains of animal and vegetable substances, intermixed with testacea and crustacea—saline particles, and a fine sediment deposited by the sea, together with carbonate and hydrate of lime, shells and earth. The intermixture of these several ingredients, constitutes sea mud, one of the most powerful stimulants to vegetable life possible to be obtained. Very truly, yours,

Sea-board, 1844. MERCATOR.

From the Boston Cultivator.

POTATOES FROM THE SEED.

Messrs. Editors:—To raise potatoes from the seed, take a handful of ripe balls and mash and rub them well with the hand, in a pan of water; the seeds will settle to the bottom, and the water and pulp may be easily turned off. Turn the seeds upon a cloth and let them dry; then put them in papers for use.

Sow them in rows as you do carrots, covering the seeds lightly. The plants should stand as much as three inches apart in the rows, and must be kept free from weeds.

When they are ripe you will observe that a few of the plants have produced more than one potato each; put these in separate papers, because all that are produced from one seed are of one sort. The rest may be mixed together. There are generally as many sorts of potatoes as there are plants. When these are planted, they should be planted in hills

eight or ten inches apart; and where you have two or three that came from one plant, separate them from the rest by stakes. When you dig them, save only those which are well shaped and of good size; and put up the several sorts in paper bags. Keep them separate the next year, and you will then be able to judge which are worth retaining.

I prefer sowing the seeds of red, blue, or purple potatoes; and I think that no other kinds ought to be raised, except for early papers. White potatoes become strong and soggy in a few weeks after they are dug; and they are not fit for winter or spring use.

The best kind of potatoes for stock is, I think, the Long Red. The best for the table is the Black Butman. This potato is but little known, I believe, except in Bristol and Plymouth Counties; in some places it is called the Black potato; and there is another sort which very much resembles it, but is quite inferior, in Bristol County. The Black Butman is ripe early in October, and retains its good qualities in spring and summer; it produces well, but not so abundantly as some other kinds; I think it produces about as well as the Chenango.

For early use, I know of no other kind to be compared with a seedling which I have raised for a few years.

I have many kinds of seedlings which promise very well, but they must be planted another year before I can recommend them.

While I think of it, I will mention one fact which I do not recollect to have seen stated. Doves or tame pigeons are remarkably fond of very little beet plants. Last year I sowed a quarter of an acre with the sugar beet; and as soon as the plants came up, the doves destroyed about two-thirds of them. S. W.

CULTURE OF POTATOES, &c.—At your request, I send you a specimen of the Pink-eye Kidney potato, which is a fair sample of my last year's crop, together with the mode of culture.

On the first of May, the ground, a sandy loam, on which turnips had been grown the previous year, was plowed very deep, harrowed, and furrowed three feet apart—the furrows filled with rotted manure, incorporated with oyster-shell lime and charcoal dust. The largest potatoes were then selected for seed, cut into single sets of one eye each, and planted on the manure, eight inches apart, and covered with the plow. After this the field was top-dressed with lime and charcoal dust, in equal quantities, at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre, and harrowed.

The potatoes were hoed and plowed twice during the season. On the 12th of October they were dug, and although the furrows were too far apart, and the potato a shy bearer, the produce was 432 bushels per acre, free from decay or disease. My object in liming was, to destroy any worm or insect that might be concealed in the soil.

Contiguous to the potatoes, I sowed a quarter of an acre with ruta baga seed in drills. On this crop I did not use lime or charcoal dust: the consequence was the entire loss of the crop, which was destroyed by worms. Adjoining, I sowed a quarter of an acre with Orange carrot seed, which were soaked in strong ley 12 hours, and sown in drills previously filled with a composition formed of ashes, salt, muck, poudrette, lime and charcoal-dust, in nearly equal quantities, except salt, a small portion of which only was used. The quarter of an acre produced 190 bushels, and would, in my opinion, have yielded one-third more, had the blossoms been cut off.

ROBT L. PELL.

Pelham, Ulster co., Jan. 6, 1844.

American Agriculturist.

GRAFTING TREES.

Mr. Editor.—Sir: I send you a few lines upon grafting. Should you think them worth your notice you may give them a place in your valuable paper, as the time of year has arrived when those who intend to graft this spring should make preparations for it, by cutting their scions from thrifty trees of last year's growth, and that too before the buds have swollen much, and then keep them in a cool cellar with the cut ends buried in moist dirt. This will keep them fresh and good till the proper time for setting them is past; those who let their scions stay on the trees till they leave out, are apt to pay dear for their negligence.

The best time that I have ever found for setting Pears or Apples is from the first to the last of May, when the sap flows freely. And the best material for doing up the

stocks is a wax made three parts of rosin, one part of beeswax, and one of fresh tallow, or enough to make it so that you can spread it with the thumb and finger after it has been cooled in cold water; with this you can cover the end of the stocks and the side splits perfectly tight from the air. You will need a little grease to rub your thumb and finger on occasionally to prevent the wax sticking. It can be put on faster and with less trouble, and with much less dirt than clay can, and the scions are more apt to live, and will grow, to say the least, as much as those of the same kind set in clay; and though there may be some little warts caused by an overflow of sap, they will all disappear in a few years. The wax does not so confine the scion as does the clay through the summer, for on a thrifty tree, in 2 or 3 months the growth of the scion will split the wax and leave it as free as nature does, but the clay dries hard in hot weather like a brick not burnt, and the scion is thus bound up with clay till the frosts of December release it; while the wax on the end of the stock still remains to keep out the water till it is thrown off by the growth of the tree.

When wax is used there is quite a saving made in scions, which, on large trees, is quite an object, especially when the kind is one which is scarce. I have seen an advantage in the wax where the canker-worms have eaten out the buds of the scions that were above the wax, and had left the tree; the bud on the scion, that is, on the wedge part of it, which is always covered with wax or clay, will force itself through the wax, but cannot get through the clay; so all the buds are lost that are covered by the clay, and this makes it necessary to cut the scions with greater length.

Plum and Cherry trees should be attended to earlier than those of Apple or Pear, and then they are more apt to fail, though if the scions are cut in season the chance for them will be pretty good, and better by far than the Peach, for the peach tree suffers so much from the winter that it is very difficult to obtain scions that are not hurt by the frost; yet when they do live they will grow faster than any thing else.—I had a Peach tree which last spring was one year old, from the graft that bore fruit last summer. At this rate who would fill his garden with little late natural peach trees, or any other kind of poor fruit, when a little time would give them the best the country can produce. Yours, &c. A. J. D.

Wenham, March 23.

[Mass. Plough.

TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

We give the following valuable suggestions on the authority of the celebrated DENTON OFFUTT, and recommend them to the attention of gentlemen engaged in rearing stock.

To make Gentle Cows.

First halter them with a strong rope to a suitable place, then commence salting and feeding them from the hand. Afterwards rub them all over at different times, for three days, feeding and watering them three times a day. Do not feed them high, but keep them always ready to receive food and water. Rub them every time you feed. Do not strike them one blow, as that will make them fearful; nor will cattle milk kindly that are beaten or roughly used.

The above treatment will make the worst cows gentle. A little attention to calves, when very young, will make them ever after manageable.

He says—and we subscribe to the doctrine—"Remove fear and give confidence, to make gentle horses and cattle."

To train a Horse to stand Fire-arms.

First flash the gun before the horse; then rub him in the face the way of the hair, and let him smell the powder; and repeat it until he becomes gentle. If very bad, put him in a strong stall or pen, and fire before him and all around him, until he is free from fear.

So with an umbrella. Go to him with it shut; then rub him in the face with the umbrella, still at a little distance. Do this four or five times. Then get on him, raise it, and hold it as high as possible; ride him about until he is used to it—but not in wind or rain. Repeat this the next day, and by these means he will soon be safe.

To break a Horse or Ox from the habit of laying down in the Gears.

Tie him down with a rope, so that he cannot get up for ten hours. Then, when he gets up work him for one hour. Give him water from your hand, and feed him, as this tends to make him like you—removing fear, and restoring confidence.

If your horse has been "balked," as it is termed, and will not pull, place him in a good team, and when on smooth ground, stop the team; and, at the word, touch him up several times. In a short time, he will pull kindly. If the horse has been whipped, be kind, and be sure not to touch him behind, but on the face and legs.—Mississippi Valley Farmer.

"HERDSGRASS."—"A Subscriber" wishes to know whether it answers to plough in the seed. Any small seed require to be covered very light; ploughing, I think, would put them in too deep. I have generally obtained a good stand by sowing with my wheat in the fall, and harrowing it in with the wheat. If wheat is ploughed in on corn land, I sow after it is ploughed in, and then harrow with a light harrow; and if it should not be thick enough in the spring, I sow again upon the surface; and if for a meadow, and still not thick enough, (as sometimes will be the case,) I sow on the stubble early in the fall, and harrow in. The quantity I never measure, but aim to put an abundance, as there is no danger of having it too thick. About a bushel to the acre, is common. I sowed twenty bushels this fall with my wheat; it looks well, as the winter has been a favorable one so far.—Southern Planter.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER IN THE WET STATE.—"Of the durability of timber in a wet state the piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan across the Danube, is one example. One of these piles was taken up, and found to be petrified to the depth of three quarters of an inch; but the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it had been driven more than sixteen centuries."—Buffon.

"The piles under the London Bridge have been driven about 600 years, and from Mr. Dana's observations, in 1746, it does not appear that they were materially decayed, (Hutton's tracts, vol. 1, p. 119.) In 1819 they were sufficiently sound to support the masonry superstructure. They are chiefly of elm."—T. Treadgold.

"In digging away the foundation of Old Savoy Palace, London, which was built 650 years ago, the whole of the piles consisting of oak, elm, beech, and chesnut, were found in a state of perfect soundness; as also was the planking which covered the pile heads."—Sup. Enc. Brit.

Editorial Remarks.—We have seen oak timber taken from the bottom of a stream, after it had remained submerged for a period of upwards of thirty years, and in a condition to all appearance, as sound as when felled from the stump. In our Navy Yards, timber is usually submitted, when not wanted for immediate use, to the process of "docking," and is often kept in this way for an indefinite period, perfectly good and sound.—The relative action of salt and fresh water, seems in the case of the oak, to be productive of precisely analogous results.—Maine Cultivator.

Indian Corn.—This king of vegetables, being a native of this country, and growing here in greater perfection than anywhere else, cannot be improved by importation from abroad. And, as farmers generally are more careful in the selection of seed of this grain than any other, it is not only preserved from degeneracy, but improved varieties are often produced. No plant better repays care and attention of this kind; and it may be presumed, that the limits of perfection have not yet been reached, either in the improvement of varieties or the method of cultivation.—N. H. Visitor.

LOVE OF FLOWERS.—"A love of flowers is one of the earliest of our tastes, and certainly one of the most innocent. The cultivation of flowers, while it forms an elegant amusement, is a most healthy and invigorating pursuit. Unlike hunting, fishing, shooting, or similar rural amusements, it inflicts no suffering on any of the animal creation, and merely aids nature in her efforts to make the world beautiful to the eye, as the fruits are pleasant to the taste. The flower garden, while it agreeably occupies the time, does not impose a heavy tax upon the pocket; and there are very few flowers but what may be cultivated to as great perfection in the garden of the peasant, as of the peer. It is a taste, too, which is well adapted to the female character, and affords much rational amusement to the recluse, who by choice or chance is separated from the crowded haunts of men, in busy cities pent."—Manual of Gardening and complete Florist.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Condensed Observations, submitted to the Agricultural Society of the 11th District Baltimore county," will appear in our next.

SEEDS.—We are again placed under obligations to the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, for several small packages of seeds, which we will be happy to distribute among our patrons. They comprise:

Essex Spring Wheat, from England
English Chevalier Barley, imported
English Spring Rye, imported
Betterane Allemagne, fine new German Orange Sugar Beet, valuable for stock
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco.

A number of our friends have applied for some of the Multicore Rye, which was furnished us by Mr. Ellsworth recently, but not before our supply was exhausted. Can we trespass on the kindness of Mr. E. so far as to beg the favor of an additional supply, if he has more at his disposal? Also a few of the Melon seeds.

RIGHT USE OF MANURES.—The communication of Mr. Holt, "On the right use of Manures, which is in another part of this day's paper, we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers. It contains the results of the observation and practice of a practical man, and, therefore, the more entitled to consideration. Many of the opinions which Mr. Holt has formed, will strike most agriculturists as singularly coincident with their own experience; we say this the more confidently, as they accord with ours, and appear to us to be based on common sense.

USE OF CHARCOAL AS A MANURE FOR WHEAT.—Dr. Lee, in his admirable address before the Agricultural Society of Erie county, New York, states it as a fact, that the liberal application of charcoal to the wheat fields of France, has added, within the last ten years one hundred millions of bushels to the annual crop of wheat grown in that kingdom. What quantity of charcoal is there considered as a liberal application, per acre, we are not aware, but should presume that twenty bushels would be found sufficient for every practical purpose, and as we have implicit confidence in any statement of fact, which Dr. Lee would make, we feel it to be our duty to lay the present one before our readers, in order that they may avail themselves of this means of restoring any lands which they may have, that once were good wheat lands, but have ceased to be so, to a condition congenial to the product of this important crop. And that their experiments in the use of charcoal may not be expensive, we would advise all to test its utility upon an acre or two at farthest, selecting such parts of their fields as may offer a fair opportunity of producing results not calculated to deceive.

Although we do not belong to that tribe of husbandmen, who hallow things merely because they have been handed down from father to son, through a long line of generations—although we confess ourselves to be imbued with the spirit which impels man onwards with the improvements of the age, still, where expense in the procurement of new manures are to be incurred, we think it safest to exercise caution in expenditures, as there is no class in the communities of men, where true economy is more needed than among farmers; for, with very few exceptions, profits are only to be attained by them by the pursuit of that enlightened system of management, which husbandry means, without denying to the soil any of the appointments essential to the development of its capabilities, the melioration of its condition of fertility, and the amendment of its texture.

A leading object in reverting to the use of charcoal, as an improver of wheat lands, and in arraying before our readers the emphatic fact stated by Dr. Lee, springs from the hope that some of our numerous subscribers may be induced to try its efficacy upon the now growing crops.

It is still time to make the experiment, and surely, if the advantage to be derived is as represented, with regard to the enhanced product of France, the strongest inducement is held out to every wheat grower, to subject a portion of his lands in wheat, to the sure and unerring test of experiment. Should any make such experiments, we respectfully ask them to permit our paper to be the medium of communicating the results to the public.

We do not affect to know what are the precise action of charcoal, and it may be premised, that even those who have an intimate knowledge of the science of chemistry, could not undertake, with certainty, to decide upon the question at issue. What we do know of charcoal, is calculated to impress us with a very high opinion of it as an agent of fertility. We know that if it be incorporated with animal or putrescent manures, that it exerts a most powerful economy in preventing the escape of the fertilizing gases: we believe that, when applied in sufficient quantity, it will arrest, or rather prolong, the process of decomposition; thus continuing to a greatly extended period, the capacity of such manure as a fertilizer. If we approach a dung heap which is in a state of rapid decomposition, our sense of smell at once detects the escape of the volatile gases, which sensibly fix upon the susceptibilities of the olfactory organs. But if we mix with this decaying mass, a quantity of charcoal, though the decay may still go on, it will be at a greatly retarded rate, and from the affinity possessed by the charcoal for the ammonia eliminated by the carbonizing bodies, the pungent odour will be no longer perceptible to the senses, as it is seized upon by the charcoal and held in a state of fixedness. So also, if we go into a close stable, the same effect will be visible; but let the floor of that stable be strewn with charcoal, or gypsum, and, in a very short period, the unpleasant odor will cease, and for the simple reason, that the ammoniacal gas has been absorbed by the charcoal, and diverted from its natural tendency to ascend and become mixed with the surrounding atmosphere.

It is maintained by some of the most scientific writers upon the subject, that the decomposition of all bodies, whether of fresh manure, or of organic remains in the soil, is produced by the operation of combustion—a combustion similar in character, though infinitely slower, to that produced by fire. Now, we profess to be believers in this doctrine, and hence we infer, that the peculiar use of charcoal, to consist in its competency to absorb and retain within itself for a considerable time, those fertilizing gases which are produced by the decomposition spoken of, and which, by the bye, constitute the very essence of all putrescent manures—the very life and spirit which supports, to a considerable extent, the growth of plants.

It has been a remark, justified by the observation of the best informed farmers, that new grounds, where their mechanical texture is adapted to the growth of the wheat plant, are most favorable to its culture and product; and that such grounds, in a series of years, cease to be so—Why is this so? Is not the inference fairly deducible from the facts stated, that it is, because by cultivation; by the letting in of the warming influence of sun and air, the decomposition of the vegetable constituents of the soil has been brought about, and that owing to the escape of the ammoniacal gases, by evaporation, and the appropriation of them by the successive crops to their uses, that the earth has become so exhausted of its vegetable pabulum, that the sustaining principle exists in such minute proportions in the soil, as to no longer furnish to the cultivated plant, its requisite quantum of nourishment to carry on that healthful and vigorous expansion of the system of roots and stems so essential to the perfection of the grain.

If we are right in our conjectures, it would seem to follow as a natural consequence, that where the land has,

by culture, become deprived of its carbon, or the material for forming it by combustion, that the husbandman should set himself to work to supply the deficiency; and if this be admitted, there can be no better mode adopted than by the application of pulverized charcoal. It is admitted by most competent minds, that soils abounding in vegetable remains are more competent to attract moisture from the atmosphere than those which have been deprived of them. While the many admit this fact, but few, if asked the question, can tell you why they are so. But agricultural chemistry comes to our relief, and solves the question at once. It tells us, that lands constituted liberally of such remains, possess the capacity of absorbing this moisture, or more properly speaking, of absorbing and retaining the ammonia which floats in the air, and forms a constituent property of all snow and rain; and that this capacity is imparted to the earth by the carbon produced by the combustion of vegetable remains, or in other words, by their decomposition and decay; and that, in proportion to the quantity of matter bearing a relation to charcoal existing in the soil, so is its power to absorb and retain regulated.

We know, that lands, which have been exhausted by injudicious culture, have been restored to fertility by the culture of clover and the application of plaster, and that so soon as we can get them to sustain a good stand of clover, so soon may we date their meliorated condition. These facts go to establish the truth of our doctrine; the clover-ley turned in furnishes both carbon and ammonia, while the plaster not only seizes upon the latter as it is produced, gives it fixedness, attaches it to the soil, but appropriates to the use of the plants that also which floats above it in the atmosphere, and descends, as we have before remarked, in the rain and snow. If this were not true, it would be impossible that so small a quantity as a bushel to the acre, could exert the immense power that it does. We do not pretend to affirm, that the powers of attraction and condensation, possessed by plaster, are its only powers or uses, but we may, in all modesty, claim this as among its most potent agencies.

From the course of our remarks, it is obvious that the action of charcoal upon any lands adapted to the culture of wheat, must be eminently beneficial; and from the circumstance of its being difficult, if susceptible at all, of solution, that when once applied, it will exert a wholesome influence for a long series of years; and hence, that it would prove not only to be a lasting, but a cheap manure.

We have thought much upon the subject, and we have come to the conclusion, that each farmer would find it to his interest, every year, to mix charcoal with his long manure before he carts it out upon his fields, as in so doing he would prevent the loss of a considerable portion of the most valuable of the constituents it possesses—we mean the fertilizing gases, which, by heat and moisture, are generated, thrown into the air, and lost.

WHOLESALE LAW—CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

The following Law was passed at the late session of the Legislature for the purpose of preventing and punishing the shameless depredations which have been so frequently committed on the gardens, orchards and enclosures of persons residing in the vicinity of this city. The numerous class of lawless depredators who seem to hold the opinion that any thing which grows in the open air may be taken at the pleasure of him who fancies it, cannot hereafter commit their shabby thefts and wanton mischief without the risk of paying the special penalties of the law. The evil which is here sought to be remedied is one of long standing and of aggravated character, and has seriously affected the value of property; and we may confidently expect, therefore, that in any and every case of its violation, the law will be administered to the full extent of the penalties:—[American.]

"An Act to punish certain trespasses, in and near the city of Baltimore."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That every person who shall unlawfully and wilfully enter any enclosures, cut down any tree, or anywise wilfully injure the same, or cut down, break, dig or pull up, or in any other manner wilfully destroy or injure, or take away any growing grain, shrub, herb, root, vine, vegetable, fruit, or who shall wilfully destroy or injure any fence, wall or building, or who shall maliciously enter upon, any enclosed ground, and discharge any fire arms, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That for every offence as aforesaid, the offender shall forfeit and pay to the use of the City or County respectively, hereinafter mentioned, a sum in the discretion of the justice, not exceeding twenty dollars, and not less than one dollar, to be recovered together with all the costs, and enforced in the name of the State, at the instance of the party aggrieved, before any justice of the peace, in manner as small debts are now recovered and enforced.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That for his fees in the case of every such offence, the constable or officer apprehending the offender shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar, to be recovered as part of the costs of the case; and that in like manner, the justice shall be entitled for his fee in the case, to fifty cents, and the justice shall pay to the Register of the city aforesaid, or to the Commissioners of the County, the penalties received under prosecution as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall be in force, only, as to the limits of the city of Baltimore, and to the portions of Baltimore County, within four miles from said limits.

[L. S.] FRANCIS THOMAS.

RINGING OF BULLS.

As we have been frequently questioned by farmers, as to the best manner of ringing bulls, we publish the subjoined article, for the information of all, knowing from the initial signature, that it comes from the rich experience of one who is as familiar with the operation as he is "with his garter"—who speaks what he knows—what he has learned from many years devotion to the science of breeding—whose name, if it had been given in full, would have been a passport to general confidence:

From the New York Farmer.

RINGING BULLS.

In order to manage and handle bulls with safety, it is proper and highly necessary to have a ring in their nose. Nothing will so completely subdue, and render them manageable, as a ring, and it should be put in when young: or practice is to ring them when about eight or nine months old, as at that age, or even if one year old, it can be put in with very little trouble, and no risk. As soon as they attain the age of eight months, if well grown, they are apt to get so head-strong, like some of our boys that it is difficult to lead or manage them, with a halter or a rope around the horns. Besides, if they begin to show any temper, or a disposition to be cross, the ring has a wonderful effect in cooling them down. If suffered to go until they are eighteen months, or two years old, the trouble of putting in the ring will be much increased, as well as the risk of injuring the animal, by pulling the ring out of his nose.

By those who have not had experience in the business, it is considered very difficult and troublesome to put in the ring; but such is not the case, and when every thing is prepared and ready, it is but a few moments work.

Formerly it was difficult to obtain a suitable ring; they were generally made by a common blacksmith, in a very coarse bungling manner, and so rough and large that it would make one's nose ache to look at them. The wire was often from 3-8 to 1/2 of an inch; and the diameter of the ring, from three to four inches; and the joint, if it had one, so coarse and rough, that it would not slip through the hole in the nose, and the weight seemed to bear their heads to the ground, more particularly when loaded by the weight of a needless chain.

The first ring we had occasion to use, we got made by a blacksmith, who said he had made a number for the purpose. It was about three inches in diameter, without a joint, and left open sufficiently wide to put into the nose, after which it was closed by placing the head of an axe

on one side, and then by several taps with a heavy hammer on the opposite side, it was closed, but not always so as to have the ends come together evenly, the edges of which would constantly irritate, and keep the nose sore.

The method which we adopted to make the hole, and which we have seen recommended, in some of the agricultural works, is cruel and barbarous. It was an iron rod, larger than the wire of the ring, tapering to the point like a bodkin, which was heated just sufficient to distinguish the heated part in daylight, and thrust through the cartilage of the nose, far enough to make the hole sufficient largely to give free passage to the ring. In this way it not only rendered the animal's nose very sore, but it took a long time to heal. After one or two trials, we abandoned it, and set our wits to work to remedy the evil. We accordingly applied to a whitesmith or cutler, and had some made after a plan of our own. They were made of steel, the wire 1/2 of an inch in diameter, with a joint, and the end halved and secured with a small rivet or screw, with the head countersunk, so as to be perfectly smooth on the surface. These rings were finished perfectly round, smooth and highly polished, which in a measure, prevented them from rusting.

To make the hole in the bull's nose, we then took an old steel, such as used for sharpening knives, and had the point flattened to an edge on both sides, which we call a stiletto. This cut a hole a little larger than the wire of the ring, apparently causing little or no pain to the animal, and the wound will heal in the course of a few days; in fact we do not now recollect of ever having one with a sore nose. The joints, and the wire of the ring being perfectly smooth, causing no irritation, and the animal does not seem to mind it in the least.

These rings are now manufactured and finished in a very superior style, by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, at Worcester, Mass. and found for sale in most of the agricultural, and some of the hard-ware stores at a fair price.

Now we will give in detail, our method of performing this operation, which we have followed for the last eight or nine years with perfect success.

If the animal is young, we take him to the cows stable, and secure him to one of the stanchions by the neck. We then take a good sized rope, and tie around the horns, take a twist around his nose, and elevate it about as high as our breast, resting it on a nail or piece of joist, and secure it firmly. To prevent the animal from injuring himself, if there is no partition to the stable, take two rails, and secure one to each side of him, to keep his body straight. Having all things ready, the small screw out of the ring, and the tools all handy, the operator standing nearly in front, grasp the end of the nose with the thumb and finger of the left hand, and feeling the thin or gristly part of his nostrils, place the point of the stiletto, where you wish the hole, and when certain of having it in the right place, thrust it through, and pull it back instantly, or if the animal should give a sudden jerk, let go of the stiletto at once, and as soon as he is quiet, pull it out. Care should be taken to have the hole straight, or parallel to the fine skin of the nose. Immediately after removing the stiletto, still keeping hold of the bull's nose with the left hand, pass the ring through the hole, bring the two ends together, put in the screw, and screw it tight with a screw-driver, and all is finished.

Now however, comes the most difficult part of the operation; or at least that which requires the most care. Loosen his head, and leave one end of the rope around his horns, putting the knot in front, pass the other end of the rope down in front of his face, and through the ring, and lead him to the stall. By this means there is no danger of tearing out the ring, as the power of the rope would be on his horns, for whenever the rope is tightened, and the least stress on the ring, he will immediately throw up his nose on a line with the rope, which eases him at once. If he should prove refractory, and hang back, or dash ahead, do not fetch him up too sudden, but ease off a little, until he learns to yield; which he will soon do, after he gets over his alarm. Do not on any account, struggle with him on the first lesson; but on the contrary, endeavor to soothe, pacify, and inspire him with confidence in himself and the rope, and to show him he will receive no injury, if he but quietly walks along. If he is properly managed at first, and led with the rope attached to his horns, and passed through the ring for a few times, he will soon understand the tuition he is undergoing, and behave quietly when led, and be completely subdued by the time his nose will be healed.

Some think the ring should not be used, until the wound is entirely healed, but our experience teaches us it is better to use it once, but carefully, and not torment him unnecessarily. Since we have adopted the foregoing method, we have never had a bull that proved refractory or that seemed to suffer from the wound in the nose. They should never be secured in the stable by the ring; but either with a halter or strap around the neck. B.

THE PRODUCTIVE POWERS OF NATURE.

The powers of nature to create vegetable productions appear never to diminish; the process goes on year after year with increasing energy, and brings forth an increase of vegetable matter to be again decomposed and returned to the soil. This is the natural process by which the decomposing vegetable matter which we find in the soil is formed; and there has been a continual succession of production, decay, and reproduction, of vegetable matter going on ever since nature first sprung into existence, producing vegetables which, when dead, are decomposed into the elements of which they were originally formed.

No loss is sustained by decomposition of vegetable or animal matter in the soil; all is reduced to the first elements of plants, which give fresh energy to vegetation by again entering into vegetable composition.

Thus, the process of the growth and decay of vegetable matter goes on in a continual succession, and the decay of one crop becomes the nourishment of the next.

When nature is left to herself, the accumulation of decomposing vegetable matter on the surface becomes great; and if the soil is not possessed of the property of hastening their decay, the vegetable matter is merely increased on the soil, without adding to its productive powers.

On a careful examination, we think, it will be found that the production of vegetables never exhausts any soil: the yearly growth of grass, with its decay, adds yearly to its productiveness; and even a plentiful crop of weeds, when allowed to decay on the land which produced them, has the same effect; and thus it is that land, which has been worn out by cross cropping, is by slovenly farmers left for nature to improve.

When the natural pasture is consumed by stock, it is converted into animal food for man; and the excrement of the stock being left on the soil, forms a rich decomposing animal manure, which gives to the soil increased energy to reproduce an increase of vegetable food for an additional quantity of stock.

Pasture land is full of vegetable fibre, from the surface down as low as the roots of plants descend. Some are the recent roots of grasses, others are those of every stage of decomposition. In arable land scarcely any vegetable fibre is to be found: this circumstance should teach us, that to form a good pasture, we should fill the soil with vegetable fibre as a manure, where we convert arable into pasture land.

The very small proportion of vegetable matter which is contained in the most productive arable soils, would almost seem to indicate that their richness does not depend on the decomposing vegetable matter, but on something else; for if all the straw or refuse of the crops it produced was returned to it after it had passed through the stomach of some animal, this would scarcely be equal to one-third of what the earth produced.

A judicious succession of crops, and a profitable consumption of the produce by sheep on the ground, returned to the soil such a quantity of manure as to give an additional means of increasing its productiveness.

Water is necessary to the growth of plants. It is essential to the juices or extract of vegetable matter which they contain; and unless the soil, by means of commutation, be fitted to retain the quantity of water requisite to produce those juices, the addition of manure will be useless. Manure is ineffectual towards vegetation, until it becomes soluble in water; and it would even remain useless in a state of solution if it so absorbed the water as entirely to exclude the air; for in that case, the fibres or mouths of the plants would not be able to perform their functions, and they would soon drop off by decay." 179, Steward.

It is necessary that the animal and vegetable matter in the soil should have this decomposing disposition, and the soil have it in proportion to the proper admixture of the materials of which it is composed.

A certain degree of heat, the influence of the atmosphere and water, are necessary to carry on the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the soil. The best constituted soil, therefore, has the power of imbib-

ing, retaining, and giving up to the plants a proper degree of heat, air, and moisture. When the atmosphere is warm, moist, and sultry, vegetable life is in the greatest vigor, which would indicate these to be necessary to vegetable life, if not the very principles on which it depends.

Soil should not only have an affinity for the moisture of the atmosphere, but it should also have the property of readily transmitting it to the vegetables which grow in it.

The soil, therefore, which it is best adapted for retaining and transmitting, in all circumstances of wet and dry weather, the necessary quantity of moisture to growing plants, may be reckoned best and most productive.

If we impart to any soil that which induces vegetation, we improve it, and increase its productiveness; but if we in any way withdraw from it that which tends to produce vegetation, we injure it, and make it sterile. Barrenness in soil is produced when the component parts of it are so firmly united, that air, water, and the influence of the sun cannot enter into combination with it. When a soil is pure clay, it is sterile and worthless, and so is that which is pure sand. The former resists effectually the enriching influence of the rains and dews, which merely fall on its surface, and either run off or lie there, without penetrating into it. The sun and wind also may beat on it and blow over it, but they can never penetrate its mass to awaken up the dormant energy that lies within; they only have the effect, by their repeated attacks, to dry harden the surface, crack it into irregular portions, and more firmly to lock up any languid and dormant principles of vegetable life that may be within the mass. The latter is so porous and loose in its texture that the rain and dews no sooner fall on it, than they pass through it rapidly, like water through a sieve; the rays of the sun and the wind evaporate and dry up the last particles that remain, producing only a transitory effect on vegetation, and because they have no regular supply of moisture, the plants soon wither and decay.

The energies of the soil are frequently held in bondage by some pernicious quality inherent in it, or imparted to it, which, if neutralized or extracted, the soil would become productive.

When light, sandy, and vegetable soils are artificially made lighter, they possess little of the principles of vegetation. The mechanical disposition of a clayey soil is also deranged by improper treatment, such as trampling or ploughing it in wet weather; and although the soil has a full supply of animal and vegetable manure in it, yet the mechanical derangement so totally locks up all its energies, that the fermentation so necessary is altogether stopped, and complete barrenness is the result.

This we have frequently observed to occur from land being trampled by sheep, in eating off turnips, from strong clay soil during wet weather, in the early part of the spring.

They convert the surface into a complete puddle, and when it becomes dry, the parts composing the soil are so closely united together, that it is like bricks dried for the kiln, and is entirely unfit for the production of plants. It is evident that the causes of sterility in these soils are opposed to each other; each therefore will require a mode of treatment peculiar to its case. The light, sandy, and vegetable soils, that are too friable, must be artificially rendered more firm; and the too tenacious clay soils must be made artificially friable, and kept so, and be pulverized and mechanically altered before we can expect them to become productive. It is evident, if these two soils could be mixed together, the mixture, with a proper quantity of vegetable and animal manure, would make a good productive soil.—*Miss. Valley Farmer.*

Hurrah for the Berkshires.—The Louisville Journal states that Mr. T. B. Spillman, of Carroll co. Ky., recently slaughtered 9 Berkshire hogs, full blood, of one litter, 20 months old, weighing 3,429 lbs. They were kept on common fare. Mr. Asahel Foote, of Berkshire co. Mass., slaughtered a Berkshire hog last January, 2 years and 8 months old, the dressed weight of which was 708 1-2 lbs. The 10th of June last, he was estimated to weigh only 300 lbs. The clear pork was 10 inches thick.

We are pleased to see it stated in the Martinsburg, Va. Gazette that "the crops of Berkley County are very promising, and, should the season continue favorable, the farmers may expect to reap an abundant harvest. The prospects are remarkably good."

TOBACCO AROUND PEACH TREES.

To the Editor.—I have read with interest in different numbers of the Cabinet, articles respecting the depredations of the insect *Egeria Exitiosa*, upon the peach tree; and have seen various remedies proposed. I too, am induced to offer one, as simple, as I believe it is effectual, viz: an application of tobacco in the following manner. In the latter part of spring or early part of summer, scrape the earth from around the body of the tree, to the depth of one to three inches, being particularly careful not to injure the crown of the roots; the cup thus formed with trash tobacco from the shops, and envelope the boll of the tree to the height of three or four inches, with the stems or leaves. I do not offer this as a means to renovate a diseased tree, but as a preventive, the efficiency of which has been tested for nineteen years, by Samuel Wood, one of the most approved nurserymen and extensive fruit growers, in this section of country; and also by other practical farmers with unfailing success. The efficacy of the ill weed, when applied in this manner, appears to result from its universal nauseousness. The place which the insect selects for depositing its eggs, is the junction of the boll of the tree with the surface of the ground, and finding there a substance which is loathsome to it, it chooses rather to wing its way to the orchard of a less provident neighbour, than consign its eggs, and consequently to trust the reproduction of its species to a tree so fortified against its attacks. I am aware that some may be prejudiced against this remedy on account of its simplicity; but it may be well to remember, that simple inventions, and simple remedies, are often the most valuable, and are besides, not always those that are the soonest discovered. Be not discouraged then, but give it a fair trial, and if you are not richly rewarded with an abundant supply of one of the most delicious gifts of Pomona, then I am a much deceived
BUCKEYE FARMER.

Smithfield, Ohio, 2nd mo. 27th, 1844. [Far. Cab.]

Asparagus.—A medical correspondent, on whose statement we can most implicitly rely, informs us that the advantages of this plant are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a day by feeding on this delicious esculent: and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoid all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves and stalks, and drank three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.—*York (Eng.) Courant.*

SCARLATINA.—SCARLET FEVER.—As this intractable disease, in its most malignant form, has extensively prevailed during the past winter, and still continues its progress, in our city, causing many tears to flow from agonized parents, who have had their darling little ones suddenly snatched from them by its ruthless grasp, I would call the attention of those, whose homes have not yet been made desolate by its inroads, to the following prophylactic or preventive measure, which, among practitioners of medicine in Germany, has been used with such eminent success, but which in this country, I believe, is scarcely known, out of the profession.

Dissolve three grains of the Extract of Belladonna in one ounce of cinnamon water (trituated together in a mortar) and of this solution, give three drops in a little sugar and water, to a child one year old, once a day, increasing the dose one drop for every additional year in the age of the patient. In this minute dose it can do no possible injury, whilst the mass of evidence in favor of its complete prophylactic power, is conclusive.

Impelled by a desire to stay the further progress of this fatal epidemic, it would afford me much satisfaction to have the above information disseminated, and it would be subserving the cause of humanity, to allow it a corner in the columns of your valuable sheet.
MEDICUS.

Baltimore, March 23, 1844.

[Balt. American.]

A WISE MOTHER.—The mother of a family was married to an infidel who made a jest of religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. I one day asked her how she had preserved them from the influence of a father, whose sentiments were so openly opposed to her own. This was her answer: "Because to the authori-

ty of a father, I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent that I might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question? Did they commit any fault? did they perform any good action? I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, reproved or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy which surprises you."—*Boston Cultivator.*

HOME AFFECTIONS.—The heart has memories that cannot die. The rough rules of the world cannot obliterate them. They are memories of home, early home. There is magic in the very sound. There is the old tree under which the light-hearted boy swung in many a summer day; there is the house where he knew a parent's love, and found a parent's protection—now there is the room in which he romped with brother or sister, long since, alas! laid in the yard in which he must soon be gathered, overshadowed by yon old church, whither with a joyous troop like himself he has often followed his parents to worship with, and to hear the good old man who gave him to God in baptism. Why even the very school-house associated in youthful days with thoughts of ferule and tasks, now comes back to bring pleasant remembrances of many an attachment there formed, many occasion that called forth some generous exhibition of the traits of human nature. There he learned to tell some of his best emotions. There, perchance, he first met the being who, by her love and tenderness in after life, has made a home for himself happier even than that which childhood knew. There are certain feelings of humanity, and those too among the best, that can find an appropriate place for their exercise only by one's own fireside. There is a sacredness in the privacy of that spot which it were a species of desecration to violate! He who seeks wantonly to invade it, is neither more nor less than a villain; and hence there is no surer test of the debasement of morals in a community, than the disposition to tolerate in any mode the man who disregards the sanctities of private life. In the turmoil of the world, let there be at least one spot where the poor man may find affection that is disinterested, where he may indulge a confidence that is not likely to be abused.

It is not often that we insert obituary notices in our paper, but we cannot permit the present occasion to pass by without recording the following tribute to the memory of one of the oldest and most punctual patrons of the American Farmer:

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—The obituary notices of the day include the honored name of General MORRIS LEWIS—one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens—and one also of the little and still decreasing band of Revolutionary worthies. He died yesterday, at the ripe old age of 89, having been born in 1754.—He was son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and New York was the city of his birth.

He joined the Revolutionary army in 1775, as a volunteer in a rifle company, to the command of which was chosen a few months after. In June 1776 he joined the army destined for the invasion of Canada, as chief of Gen. Gates' staff; and was soon after appointed quartermaster-general for the Northern Department. In this capacity he was present at the battle of Behm's heights, at the surrender of Burgoyne; and afterward accompanied General Clinton in the expedition against the predator party under Sir John Johnson, which had been ravaging the Mohawk valley.

At the close of the war General Lewis resumed the practice of his profession, the law, in this city; and in the course of succeeding years was twice elected to the Assembly. In 1791 he was appointed Attorney General; in 1801 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; in 1810 to the Senate.

He took an active part in the last war as quartermaster-general of the armies of the U. States, and rendered important pecuniary services in the advance of monies for the public exigencies.

In 1813, he was promoted to the rank of major general, and was actively engaged on the Niagara frontier.—*New York Jour. Com.*

—We have just received the Albany Argus, containing an obituary notice of Willis Gaylord, late editor of the Cultivator, which will appear in our next.

MISCELLANY.

OTHELLO IN IRISH.

The editors of the *Picayune* have come across an elegant *morceau*—no less than a version of *Othello's* celebrated defence done up in Irish, in the most approved form. The *Picayune* says of it:

"We have recently, no matter how, got hold of aattered and venerable looking manuscript—which, from its appearance, might well have been written a century before the age of Elizabeth—from which we are able to make out the following passage in tolerably distinct characters. It reads to us exactly like the Irish so far as the phraseology is concerned, yet we think we detect the strongest resemblance in the thought to a celebrated passage in Shakespeare. It could not become us—so little versed in the antiquities of literature—to decide whether Shakespeare drew his defence of the Moor from some long-forgottenibernian author, or whether some Yankee Chatter-box has been attempting to impose upon our credulity. The manuscript before us certainly looks as if it were authentic, and very 'illigant Irish,' at that."

"Most illigant and beautiful ould gentlemen, My jolly cocks, an' is it there ye are?
That I have carried off a purty girl,
The ould man's daughter, like an honest woman,—
Oh,—n the lie I'll tell ye for it's thrue!
Now here's the head and front of what I've done,
And where's the Irishman, I'd like to know,
That wouldn't do the same? ha! ha! whooh.
I'm not a counsellor at law, ye see,
Nor did I ever swallow dictionaries,
For since this arm could flourish a shillelah,
Until I fell in love with Bess Malony,
I've kept a groggery at Donnybrook;
And therefore all the larnin' that I've got
Is about bung'd-up peepers or cracked crowns.
So maybe I shall make a clumsy fist
In what I've got to say—be easy, now,
And I'll just spin ye out the sacred truth
About Miss Bess Malony!
Her father, the ould thief, made out to love me,
And axed me often to a jug of whiskey,
Wanting to hear the sprees I had been through.
I told him all, from when I was a brat
Until the time he axed me of my fight
With Mickel Doolan—and the pretty row
I kicked up at the racing course last year—
Of being taken to the county jail,
And how I got away. In troth, I told
My life and history to ould Malony.
Well, sirs, Miss Bess kept listening to the story
Except when she would have to milk the cow,
Er feed the pigs, or something. Well, one day
Ohat does she do but up ferment my face,
She told me she'd like to have a husband
As much like me as could be! What did I?
By my troth, sirs, I seized her in my arms,
And ran with her away to Father Murphy,
I told her, as it wasn't at all likely
That Ireland held another man like me,
I'd give myself away, and so I did!
And that's the way to tell it!"

DUMAS IN HIS CURRICLE.

The Blackwood for March gives, in a very amusing article, the salient points of humor contained in the work of M. Dumas upon Naples. From it we take the following story of the late ex-Dey of Algiers: "In the first, we were informed of M. Dumas's installation at the Hotel Vittoria, kept by M. Martinelli, who, besides being an inn-keeper, is a man of such taste in the art, a distinguished antiquary, an amateur of pictures, a collector of autographs and curiosities. Apropos of the hotel, we have an anecdote of the ex-Dey of Algiers, who, on being dispossessed of his dominions by the French, took refuge at Naples, and established himself under M. Zilli's hospitable roof. The third floor was occupied entirely by the suite and attendants, the fourth was for himself and treasures, the fifth, or the garrets, he converted into a harem. The curious arms, costumes and jewels which Hussein Pacha had brought with him, were a splendid to the virtuous tavern-keeper, who was nevertheless weary of examining and admiring them; and, before the African had been a week in the house, he and his host were sworn friends. Unfortunately this harmony was not destined to last very long.

"One morning Hussein Pacha's cook (a Nubian as black as ink, and as shining as if he had been polished with a shoe-brush) entered the kitchen of the hotel, and asked for the largest knife they had. The cook gave him a sort of carving knife, some eighteen inches long, sharp as a razor, and pliant as a will. The negro looked at it, shook his head as if in doubt whether it would do, but nevertheless took it

up stairs with him.—Presently he brought it down again, and asked for a larger one. The cook opened all his drawers, and at last found a sort of cutlass, which he hardly ever used on account of its enormous size. With this the Nubian appeared more satisfied, and again went up stairs. Five minutes afterwards he came down for the third time, and returned the knife, asking for a bigger one still.—The cook's curiosity was excited, and he inquired who wanted the knife, and for what purpose.

"The African told him very coolly that the Dey, having left his dominions rather in a hurry, had forgotten to bring an executioner with him, and had consequently ordered his cook to get a large knife, and cut off the head of Osman, chief of the Eunuchs, who was convicted of having kept such negligent watch and ward over his highness's seraglio, that some presumptuous Giaour had made a hole in the wall, and established a communication with Zaida, the Dey's favorite *odalisque*. Accordingly Osman was to be decapitated; and as to the offending lady, the next time the Dey took an airing in the bay of Naples, she would be put into the boat in a sack, and consigned to the keeping of the Kelpines. Thunder-struck at such summary proceedings, the cook desired his Nubian brother to wait while he went for a larger knife; then hastening to M. Martin Zilli, he told him what he had just heard.

M. Martin Zilli ran to the minister of police, and laid the matter before him. His excellency got into his carriage and went to call upon the Dey.

He found his highness reclining upon a divan, his back supported by cushions, smoking *latakia* in a *chibouque*, while an *icoglan* scratched the soles of his feet, and two slaves fanned him.—The minister made his three salaams; the Dey nodded his head.

"Your highness," said his excellency, "I am the minister of police."

"I know you are," answered the Dey.

"Then your highness probably conjectures the motive of my visit."

"No. But you are welcome all the same."

"I come to prevent your highness from committing a crime."

"A crime! And what crime?" said the Dey taking the pipe from his mouth, and gazing at his interlocutor in the most profound astonishment.

"I wonder your highness should ask the question," replied the minister. "Is it not your intention to cut off Osman's head?"

"That is no crime," answered the Dey.

"Does not your highness propose throwing Zaida into the sea?"

"That is no crime," repeated the Dey. "I bought Osman for five hundred piastres, and Zaida for a thousand sequins, just as I bought this pipe for a hundred ducats."

"Well," said the minister, "what does your highness deduce from that?"

"That as the pipe belongs to me, as I have bought and paid for it, I may break it to atoms, if I choose, and nobody has a right to object."—So saying, the Pacha broke his pipe, and threw the fragments into the middle of the room.

"All very well, as far as a pipe goes," said the minister; "but Osman, but Zaida!"

"Less than a pipe," said the Dey gravely.

"How! less than a pipe! A man less than a pipe! A woman less than a pipe?"

"Osmin is not a man, and Zaida is not a woman; they are slaves. I will cut off Osmin's head, and throw Zaida into the sea."

"No!" said the magistrate. "Not at Naples, at least."

"Dog of a Christian!" shouted the Dey, "do you know who I am?"

"You are the ex-Dey of Algiers, and I am the Neapolitan minister of police; and if your Dey-ship is impertinent, I shall send him to prison," added the minister very coolly.

"To prison!" repeated the Dey, falling back upon his divan.

"To prison," replied the minister.

"Very well," said Hussein. "I leave Naples to-night."

"Your highness is as free as air to go and to come. Nevertheless, I must make one condition. Before your departure, you will swear by the Prophet, that no harm shall be done to Osmin or Zaida."

"Osmin and Zaida belong to me, and I shall do what I please with them."

"Then your highness will be pleased to deliver them over to me, to be punished according to the laws of the country; and, until you do so, you will not be allowed to leave Naples."

"Who will prevent me?"

"I will."

"The Pacha laid his hand on his dagger. The minister stepped to the window and made a sign. The next moment the tramp of heavy boots and jingle of spurs were heard upon the stairs; the door opened, and a gigantic corporal of gend'-armes made his appearance, his right hand raised to his cocked hat, his left hand upon the seat of his trousers.

"Gennarro," said the minister of police, "if I gave you an order to arrest this gentleman, would you see any difficulty in executing it?"

"None, your excellency."

"You are aware that this gentleman's name is Hussein Pacha?"

"I was not, your excellency."

"And that he is Dey of Algiers?"

"May it please your excellency, I don't know what that is."

"You see!" said the minister, turning to the Dey.

"The devil!" exclaimed Hussein.

"Shall I?" said Gennarro, taking a pair of hand-cuffs from his pocket, and advancing a pace toward the Dey, who, on his part, took a step backward.

"No," replied the minister, "it will not be necessary. His highness will do as he is bid. Go and search the hotel for a man named Osmin, and woman named Zaida, and take them both to the prefecture."

"What!" cried the Dey; "this man is to enter my harem?"

"He is not a man," replied the minister; "he is a corporal of gend'-armes. But if you do not wish him to go, send for Osmin and Zaida yourself."

"Will you promise to have them punished?" inquired the Dey.

"Certainly; according to the utmost rigor of the law."

"Hussein Pacha clapped his hands. A door concealed behind the tapestry was opened, and a slave entered the room.

"Bring down Osmin and Zaida," said the Dey.

The slave crossed his hands on his breast, bowed his head, and disappeared without uttering a word. The next instant he came back with the two culprits.

The eunuch was a little round fat fellow, with beardless face, and small hands and feet. Zaida was a beautiful Circassian, her eyelids painted with kool, her teeth blackened with betel, her nails reddened with henna. On perceiving Hussein Pacha, the Eunuch fell upon his knees; Zaida raised her head. The Dey's eyes flashed, and he clutched the hilt of his kanigar. Osmin grew pale; Zaida smiled. The minister of police made a sign to the gend'-arme, who stepped up to the two captives, handcuffed them, and led them out of the room. As the door closed behind them the Dey uttered a sound between a sigh and a roar.

The magistrate looked out of the window, till he saw the prisoners and their escort disappear at the corner of the Strada Chiatomone.—Then turning to the Dey—

"Your highness is now at liberty to leave Naples if he wishes so to do," said the imperturbable functionary with a low bow.

"This very instant?" cried Hussein. "I will not remain another moment in such a barbarous country as yours."

"A pleasant journey to your highness," said the minister.

"Go to the devil!" retorted Hussein.

Before an hour had elapsed, the Dey had chartered a small vessel, on board of which he embarked the same evening with his suite, his wives, and his treasures; and at midnight he set sail, cursing the tyranny that prevented a man from drowning his wife and cutting off the heads of his slaves. The next day the minister of police had the culprits brought before him and examined. Osmin was found guilty of having slept when he ought to have watched, and Zaida of having watched when she ought to have slept. But by some strange omission, the Neapolitan code allots no punishment to such offences; and consequently Osmin and Zaida, to their infinite astonishment, were immediately set at liberty.—Osmin took to selling pastilles for a livelihood, and the lady got employment as *dame de compagnie* in a coffee-house. As to the Dey he had left Naples with the intention of going to England, in which country, as he had been informed, a man is at liberty to sell his wife, if he may not drown her. He was taken ill, however, on the road, and obliged to stop at Leghorn, where he died."

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 15

Beef, Balt. mess,	8 1/2	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13 1/2
Do. do. No. 1,	6 1/2	Do. do. 2,	7 1/2
Do. prime,	5 1/2	Do. do. 3,	5 1/2
Pork, mess,	9 1/2	Do. Western,	2 1/2
Do. No. 1,	9 1/2	Do. do. 3,	5 1/2
Do. prime,	8 1/2	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1 6 1/2
Do. cargo,	8 1/2	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Balt.	6 1/2	Do. Western,	1 1/2
Do. middlings,	5 1/2	Do. do. 2,	5 1/2
Do. shoulders,	4 1/2	Do. do. 1,	6 1/2
Do. ass't'd, West.	4 1/2	Cheese, casks,	6
Do. hams,	5 1/2	Do. boxes,	5 1/2
Do. middlings,	4 1/2	Do. extra,	13 1/2
Do. shoulders,	3 1/2		

COTTON—

Virginia,	9 1/2	Tennessee, lb.	0
Upland,	9	Alabama,	11 1/2
Louisiana,	11 1/2	Florida,	10 1/2
North Carolina,	10 1/2	Mississippi	

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring,	12 1/2	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7 1/2
S. Carolina do.	10 1/2	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7 1/2
White Pine, parr,	12 1/2	Shingles, W.P.	2 1/2
Common,	20 1/2	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00 1/2
Select Cullings,	14 1/2	Laths, sawed,	1.25 1/2
Common do.	8 1/2	Laths, split,	50 1/2

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. g.	30 1/2	New Orleans	31 1/2
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26 1/2
English Island,		Sugar House,	28 1/2

SOAP—

Baltimore white,	12 1/2	North'n, br'n & yel.	3 1/2
brown & yel'w	4 1/2		

TOBACCO—

Common,	2 1/2	Yellow,	8 1/2
Brown and red,	4 1/2	Fine yellow,	12 1/2
Ground leaf,	6 1/2	Virginia,	4 1/2
Fine red,	6 1/2	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 1/2
for segars,	8 1/2	St. Domingo,	12 1/2
Yellow and red,	7 1/2	Cuba,	15 1/2

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12 1/2	Ground per bbl.	1.12 1/2
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SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs	9 1/2	St. Croix, 100lbs	8 1/2
Do. brown,	7 1/2	Brazil, white,	8 1/2
Porto Rico,	8 1/2	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	7 1/2	Lamp, lb. c.	

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores,	bl.	64.62 1/2
Do. City Mills,		4.75
Do. Susquehanna,		4.75
Rye, first		3.18 1/2
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.		2.62
Do. per hhd.		11 1/2

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu	1.10	Peas, black eye,	50 1/2
"best Pa. red	103 1/2	Clover seed, store	45.50 1/2
"ord. to pri. Md85a105		Timothy do.	2.25 1/2
Corn, white,	43 1/2	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.30
"yellow Md.	48	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.35
Rye, Md.	60 1/2	Ship Stuff, bus.	20 1/2
Oats, Md.	28 1/2	Brown Bush,	15 1/2
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	10 1/2

FEATHERS—perlb.

Havana,	7 1/2	Java, lb.	10 1/2
P. Rico & Laguay,	6 1/2	Rio,	6 1/2
St. Domingo,	5 1/2	Tringe,	3 1/2

CANDLES—

Mould, common,	9 1/2	Sperm,	32 1/2
Do. choice brands,	10 1/2	Wax,	60 1/2
Dipped,	8 1/2		

WOOL—

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony,		Saxony and Merino	
Full Merino,		Common, to 1/2 blood,	
3-4 blood do.		Pulled,	
1-2 do do			
1-4 and common,			
Tub washed,			

Tobacco.—The market has not been very animated this week, owing to the receipts of Md. consisting of a large portion of common and inferior qualities, which are not wanted, and if sold at all, must be forced off at low prices. The better descriptions are in demand and sell readily at rather improved rates. We quote Md. as before, viz: fine and comm. \$2.50 1/2, mid. to good \$4.00 1/2, good \$6.50 1/2, and fine \$8.00 1/2. Ohio Tobacco continues in good demand, but the receipts are not large. Small sales are making within the range of our quoted prices, viz: comm. to mid. \$3.50 1/2, good \$5.00 1/2, fine red and wrappery \$6.50 1/2, \$10; fine yellow \$7.50 1/2, and extra wrappery \$11 1/2. Nothing doing this week in Ky. or Missouri Tobacco. The inspections comprise 654 bbls. Md, 204 bbls. Ohio; and 9 bbls. Va.—total 867 bbls.

Cattle.—There were only 60 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the Scales this morning. Of which 40 were sold. The prices paid ranged from \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to \$5.50 1/2 net.

Grain.—Wheat continues very scarce. We continue to quote Md. and Virginia at 100 1/2 cents for good to strictly prime reeds. No Pennsylvania Wheat at market. Sales of Md. White Corn at 43 1/2 cts. and of yellow at 48 cts. A sale of 1300 bush. Pennsylvania yellow at 48 cts.

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry." if
ap 17



HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
ap 17. OBED HUSSEY.

AUCTION SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.



The advertiser having a larger number of Durham Cattle on hand than he can continue to accommodate, will offer a part of his Stock, at Public Sale, On FRIDAY the 3rd May next.

at the Three Tuns Tavern, corner of Pratt and Paca streets; about 20 head of very superior Cattle, consisting of full blood Bulls, from 8 to 24 months old. Full blood Cows with their calves, and in-calf. —Also, some young Bulls and some Cows with their calves, and in-calf of crosses with the Devon. Part of this Stock are Herd Book Animals, were reared by the celebrated Wm. Whittaker of England, and their purity of Blood may be relied upon. Two of them took Premiums at the Agricultural Fair at Govanstown last October.
ap 17

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOK, Agent.

A few barrels of a lot expected this day remain unsold—those wanting for immediate use must apply soon.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to SAML. SANDS, office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.
ap 9

EXTRA RASPBERRIES.—FOR SALE

A few thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry, introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity, as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

Orders for Plants of this delicious and productive species—THE GENUINENESS OF WHICH MAY BE RELIED ON—if left at No. 8, North street, within the next ten days, will be promptly executed at the following low prices,—viz:

100 Roots for \$6.
1000 " " \$50.

Carefully put up, and delivered in any part of the city.

JOHN GIBSON,
ap 10 1t Chesnut Hill.

DEVON CATTLE.



THE Subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on FRIDAY, 3rd May next, at the Three Tuns Tavern, Pratt street, about 20 head FULL BLOOD North Devon Cattle, including Bulls, Heifers, Cows and Calves. They have been carefully bred from the best Stock in the country, are beautiful animals, and in fine order.

JOHN P. E. STANLEY.
ap 10

POTATOES.

5000 BUSHELS MAINE MERCER Potatoes of superior quality, for family use and planting, For Sale, at No. 22, N. GAY STREET, between High and Front streets,—and EXCHANGE PLACE, between Commerce and Gay streets.

The quality of these Potatoes cannot be excelled, and their vegetative principle warranted to be uninjured, as there has been neither Quick Lime nor Salt put on them to prevent their sprouting.

For Sale by S. D. TONGE, Exchange Place.
ALBO—A few Hundred Bushels of "PINK EYE" Potatoes.
April 10 4t

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor & Forest streets, Old Town, Baltimore,

Sole agent for the sale of the

Boston Centre-draught Plough, "Prouty & Mears" self-sharpening Patent.

WANTS A SITUATION AS MANAGER.

A situation is wanted as a manager on a farm or estate, by a married man with a small family: he is well acquainted with breeding and raising of stock of all kinds, also with ditching, draining and liming, and improvement of lands. His wife is willing to take charge of the dairy. For testimonials of character and ability apply to S. Sands, esq. office of the American Farmer, if by letter post paid.
ap 3 St

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.



The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated HUISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at \$6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HUISLER,

Ross street, near the Public School.

Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer.
feb 21

BEET-ROOT CULTURE FOR SUGAR.

Important Information to Land-Owners.

The advertiser offers his services to persons desirous of greatly increasing the value of their farms, in making excellent Sugar from beets, by an improved method by which a first rate article, and very great profit is returned. (without any risk) from 50 to 100 or more acres of good land, especially if sandy, marl or deep loam. The advertiser, who is a man of years and great experience, will either undertake the entire management of tillage, and manufacturing the crop into sugar, and other articles in constant demand, for the proprietor, for a share of the profits, or at a salary for a term; or he will pay a very liberal rent for the premises—and also pay twelve per cent. interest on the amount of capital requisite to be invested by the proprietor for manufacturing the crop on the premises. A comfortable dwelling house, with outbuildings, in a salubrious district is requisite, and near a good road and market town. Direct, postage free, with real name and address to T. W. at Mr. Roset's, 184 N. Gay st.
mh 27 3t

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.
fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls, which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.

Richard, 2 years old last spring, \$50
Marmion, 1 ear old last June, 50

ALSO,

3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price \$40 each. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.
de 27

FARM MANAGER WANTED.

An industrious single man, who is a thorough bred Farmer, and who would be willing to make himself useful, and is capable of directing and managing advantageously, may hear of a desirable situation on a Farm completely stocked, situated within 6 miles of this city.

Satisfactory recommendation as to character, capacity, sobriety, and industry, will be required. Applications may be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer, personally, or by letter if the postage is paid.
mh 20 St

GARDENER WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to employ a Gardener on his estate, near the city of Washington—a single man, or if married, without children, and his wife capable of taking charge of a dairy would be preferred. He must be capable, honest, sober, and of an obliging disposition, and it is unnecessary to make application unless thus recommended. The situation will be found a desirable one—a comfortable home, and permanent as long as he chooses. Reference can be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the Farmer.
mh 20 St

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Two handsome young Boars, full bred, about 7 months old—\$10 each, or 12 if caged with feed for a distance.

Also a Sow, same breed, has had her 3d litter, and is now in pig by a boar of the cross of the Irish grazer and China breed—price \$15. Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same breed—price 12 dollars. Enquire of S. Sands, Farmer office. ap 3

FARMERS! LOOK AT THIS!—Just arrived, per schooner Millicent, a large lot of PLOUGHS and CAST-INGS, among them the Wiley, and Minor & Horton Ploughs of the N. York metal and manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. There are all sizes, from a one-horse plough up to a four-horse Plough.

Also a first rate Dirt Scraper, which will be sold low by JAMES HUEY & CO.
mh 27 3t No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimores.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shonest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, Mc Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. 1f

RANDALL & CO.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore.
fe 28

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN, SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Winans', Becho's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub-soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Thrashing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds.

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and "true to mark."

7-7 Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c. ma 6

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of these beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired by farmers on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. f 21